THE PERSON THE PROPERTY PRINTS IN THE

TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1888.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN. nested to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

#### The Great Storm.

When the storm that arrested the business of the metropolis of the Western World yesterday was massing its forces for an advance from the slopes of the Rocky Mountains New Yorkers were enjoying the bluest of skles and the most inspiriting of atmospheric conditions. Spring seemed almost at our door. The prophet who could have foreseen that within three days this great city would lie at the mercy of an unprecedented storm, with its traffic stopped, its communication with the outside world almost completely broken off, its avenues choked with snow that invaded the very houses, all its multiform activities arrested, and a tremendous blizzard sweeping its streets, would not have believed his own forecast. As a matter of fact nobody did foresee it, not even the official weather watchers. They knew a storm was coming, they could trace its slow march across the country, but they did not know that it would prove the most terrific and disastrous storm that ever visited New York.

It was a cyclone that seemed to gather energy as it approached the Atlantic coast. The reader who wishes to form some idea of the progress and development of this great storm should recall the fact that a cyclone, as meteorologists understand the word, is an area of low atmospheric pressure, generally several hundred, and sometimes a thousand miles or more in diameter, at the centre of which the air is rising, while from all still, the inrushing air would move directly toward the centre of lowest pressure from all directions. But in consequence of the rotation of the earth all winds in the northern hemisphere are deflected toward the right, and the result is that the winds approaching the centre of a cyclone travel in long spirals, and the whole system of which the cyclonic depression is the centre revolves from right to left, as against the hands of a watch. The the case by making a dot upon a sheet of out of the snow. paper and drawing a circle around it as a centre. Then from the inner edge of the circle draw lines, tipped with arrow heads, toward the centre, but turn each line a little to the right of a direct course to the centre. These lines represent the direction of the inflowing winds, and by continuing them all around the circle the revolution of the whole system will be very clearly depicted by the direction of the successive arrows.

The lower the pressure at the centre of a cyclone the steeper the atmospheric gradients surrounding it will be and the stronger the winds. It is a rule with few exceptions. that a cyclone advances from west to east, generally travelling northeast, but sometimes southeast. In this country they are likely to follow the chain of the great lakes or the trend of the Atlantic coast. In the front of and near the line of the centre clouds form, and rain or snow falls. In the rear of the centre comes clearing weather. Sometimes two or more cyclones coalesce and form one, like adjacent whirls in a pool of water, and, in fact, a cyclone may be likened to a vast atmospheric whirlpool acting upside down-that is to say, rising instead of sinking at the centre.

So much the reader should keep in mind in following the phenomena of yesterday's storm.

In consequence of the interruption of telegraphic communication the exact history of the storm in its later stages cannot yet be written. The hiatus in the series of weather maps caused by the lack of a Sunday map also interrupts the story at a most interesting point. Still, the general features of the advance of this great cyclone can be traced. The first indications of its existence were seen on Friday morning in Colorado, where the nucleus of a cyclonic depression was formed. Afterward a depression was formed in Dakota. At the same time an anti-cyclonic, or high-pressure area, was developing in Montana, while the Atlantic scaboard was enjoying high pressure and fair weather.

Saturday morning the oncoming storm had advanced upward of a thousand miles eastward, and was central over Illinois and Indiana. It had developed into a long oval area lying nearly north and south, and perhaps a thousand miles long by two or three hundred wide. Rain was falling at several points within this area, but there was no indication of the enormous energy that the storm had in reserve, although it had treated Duluth to a small blizzard the night before. During Saturday the advance clouds of the cyclone crept over New York, and on Sunday there was a slight fall of rain. No summer sunshower ever fell more gently than the first drops of the great storm. It was now advancing in a vast curtain of cloud and rain extending from the lakes to the Gulf. The concentrated fury of the blizzard was concealed behind the gentle rains and soft winds that formed, as it were, the skirmish line of the storm, and slowly moved over us all day

Sunday. And now suddenly the story begins to be fragmentary and disconnected: the returns has commenced to hum. Wires begin to break, communications are interrupted, the night's news from the South and from the

West indicate storms everywhere. At midnight there seemed to be three storms all raging at once, one in the South, one over the lower lakes, and one in New York. Here the rain suddenly changed to

and northwest and blew a gale, the snow became heavier drifts began to form in the streets, and by daylight the city resembled a capital of the Arctic regions.

That is, in brief, the story of how the great storm descended upon New York. How it raged yesterday every inhabitant of the town knows, and none is likely to forget the scene as long as he lives. The Signal Service officer in this city could get no indications from the headquarters in Washington, and not a great many from other parts of the country, but he made his daily map, and it speaks eloquently of the power of the blizzard. It represents the condition of things at 7 o'clock in the morning, when the northwest wind, laden with snow, was driving with the force of a hurricane through the streets and bellowing out to sea toward the cyclonic depression which lay off the coast. Stretching along the edge of the Atlantic from Jacksonville to Atlantic City the words "Storm centre! Wires down!" tell their own story, while running across the country from the Gulf of Mexico straight to the St. Lawrence River lie the great isobaric lines, which show that over that whole region the atmospheric pressure slopes steeply off toward the ocean, and the winds are sliding down the slope in one long gale. In the neighborhood of New York the crowding together of the isobars shows how dangerously steep the gradients are, and consequently how flerce the rush of the wind.

The fact that all day yesterday the wind was northwestly indicates that the storm centre, the centre of lowest pressure, lay southeast from New York and over the ocean. The advance of the storm centre toward the northeast must have been slow, as shown by the persistence of the northwest winds. In fact there seems to have been a partial coalescence of two around the heavier air is rushing in to storm centres, which stretched the low presssupply the deficiency. If the earth stood | ure along the whole coast from New York to Florida. An area of high pressure over the lakes and another over Nova Scotla may have had some influence in retarding the advance of the storm.

Unless all signs fail, and nobody better understands the uncertainty of sublunary calculations than the meteorologist, the high pressure which lay over the lakes yesterday morning indicates that to-day we shall have clearing skies and cold weather, which will be just the things needed to inspire enreader can satisfy himself that this must be thusiasm in the work of digging New York

### More Criminal Negligence.

We should have had a series of serious accidents on the elevated railroads yesterday had the management not altogether abandoned the running of trains. When the air is obscured by snow or by fog, there is no adequate precaution against one train running into another that is before it on the same track. We have pointed this out over and over again, and the managers of the elevated railroads are as well aware of it as we are, but they stubbornly refuse to do their duty to the public.

A few weeks ago we said without any reservation whatever that with the first severe fog the regular accident or accidents would inevitably occur. Yesterday morning, when the air was obscured by flying snow in the same degree that it is when there is a heavy fog, a shocking casualty occurred and three the entire elevated system into demoralization and confusion. Never did the public need the services of the roads as it did yesterday morning, and never was failure more

We repeat now what we have often said before, that the management of the elevated roads is criminal in a degree that is unpardonable. It calls for the interference of the Grand Jury; and it will be a culpable failure of justice if nothing is done.

Never in the whole history of railroading was such a criminal disregard for human life shown as that which now prevails in the administration of our elevated railroads. Disaster follows disaster, warning accumulates upon warning, but we do not see that there is the slightest intention on the part of the elevated railroad companies to do single thing to avert the supreme catastrophe which their negligence and inefficiency are constantly inviting. Do they think it a good practical joke on the public to lock up fifteen thousand people in the cars from two to seven hours, and to keep twenty thousand more in suspense in their stations? That is what they accomplished yesterday, and a grosser or more shameless disregard of the public convenience and welfare was never exhibited.

Slandering the Grand Army. We find in the Troy Times the following speculation, which is rendered immediately interesting by the fact that Senator Man-DERSON of Nebraska, and the rest of the Senatorial advocates of illimitable and indiscriminate pensions, refer to the Grand Army of the Republic as their authority, and seem to consider the pension grabbers of that honorable and respected organization as a body at best coördinate in legislation with the Federal Legislature itself:

"If the Grand Army of the Republic, which is con as charged by Der tion that most of the Union soldiers during the war were

We have not at hand the statistics of the Grand Army of the Republic, but from inquiry from Democratic members thereof we think ourselves justified in saying that the whole present strength of that association of veterans may possibly be about one-seventh

of the number of enlisted men in the war. Since Mr. CLEVELAND performed the manliest, most difficult, and most nationally use ful act of his Administration by vetoing the Dependent Pension bill, a strenuous and continuous attempt has been made by Republican politicians of the baser sort to show that the Grand Army of the Republic is in favor of all sorts and all possibilities of pension grabbing schemes. We have always believed that the G. A. R. has been misrepresented in this respect. It is not possible that men who

fought so nobly should beg so ignobly. It seems proper to say, however, since Republican vote grabbers in Congress are trying to give the honorable recommendation are scattering and confused; the cyclone of the Grand Army of the Republic to the jobs of pension sharks, that the majority of the surviving soldiers of the Federal armies of the civil war are not, as a matter of fact, members of the G. A. R.; that thousands of Democrats, who do not and will not lend themselves to the projects of eminent Republican exploiters of the "soldier vote," an opposed to those jobs; that most of the disinguished leaders, and probably a majority of the private soldiers, of the civil war were

snow, the wind got around into the west Democrats, and that, finally, the Republican members of the G. A. R. owe it to themselves to discourage the tendency of some of their own indiscreet associates to represent that organization as solid for the wild schemes of

the pension grabbers. The G. A. R. is an association, a beneficent and an honorable association, of old soldiers. If it is to be an ally of the Republican surplus smashers, and an advocate of the paternal and socialistic form of government, the sooner Democrats get out of it the better, and the same is true of Republicans.

Our impression is, however, that MANDERson and PLUMB, and the rest of the Republican gang, are slandering the Grand Army of the Republic.

A Gate for Commerce Still Shut, The English merchants who a year ago subscribed \$50,000 to build the pioneer steamer for the Upper Yangtse-Klang indulged the fond hope that it would soon be followed by a fleet of vessels carrying British products to the thirty million residents of rich Szechuen. These anticipations have been suddenly blighted by the unexpected refusal of the Chinese Government to permit the opening of the upper river. The little flat-bottomed, full-power steamer, specially nstructed to make headway in the rapids of the Upper Yangtse, has been stopped at Ichang, four hundred miles from Chung-King, the great manufacturing centre of szechuen, whither it was bound.

Great Britain desired over ten years ago to have Chung-King declared a treaty port, but China demurred, and the Chefoo convention of 1876 declared that the great city should not be open to foreign trade until a steamboat had ascended the river to that point. The Chinese Government evidently believed that the rapids in the upper river were an effectual barrier to navigation, but the British agents who have been permitted to live at Chung-King for several years, "to study the capabilities of the region for trade," reported that properly constructed steamers might ply regularly on the Upper Yangtse. Thus it happened that the ploneer steamer was started on its 1,400 mile journey up the river, only to run against a snag, in the shape of the Chinese foreign office, before it had a chance to breast the rapids.

The reports that BABER, Howie, and Lit-The have written of the immense capacity for trade of fertile Szechuen and of its peace ful, industrious, and comparatively rich population, eager to buy European manufac tures at a reasonable price, are enough to fire enterprising merchants with the determination not to rest until this splendid part of China is thrown open to the world. A city like Chung-King, which annually sends \$49,000,000 worth of products to the other parts of the empire, is worth reaching. But China has as yet too few liberal-minded statesmen like Lr HUNG CHANG and the Marquis TSENG, and she is not yet ready to permit the current of foreign trade to flow freely to the heart of her empire. It is a great gain for foreign merchants that Ichang, a thousand miles from the sea, is one of the free ports, and it will not be possible, in this era of mighty changes and progress in the Orient, much longer to deprive one of the fairest and richest portions of the empire of the benefits of Western commerce.

It was a public holiday that needed no egislative enactment.

It is averred that of the number of public places allotted to the State of Kansas in the arious executive departments of the Federal Administration, five hundred are still held by erat. If this be so, it is wrong.

An enemy's fleet bombarding the city would hardly have turned the thoughts of New Yorkers from their ordinary channels more completely than they were turned by yesterday's blizzard. Who could think of business with the snow creeping into his windows and banking up his front door to the knobs? For once New York lost its head.

The House Committee on the Library has een made happy during the week by discovering another battlefield of Revolutionary days not yet decorated with a monument, which lack it accordingly proposes to supply. In the year 1774 Col. ANDREW LEWIS, who commande about 1,200 men of the Virginia troops in Dun-MORE'S WAR, Was attacked by Chiefs CORNSTALE of Pickaway Plains and Logan, the Mingo. After a sharp battle, the reds were driven off, with loss of about 150, while the whites probably suffered still more severely, their killed alone umbering about seventy. This action occurred on the 10th of October at Point Pleasant, will be seen that the combat must have rather a high rank among Indian fights for its sanguinary character. That it has not hitherto received quite its proper share of celabrity is doubtless due to its occurring at a time when greater matters were at stake and a greater war impending. The Library Committee made rather a good week of it, bringing in no fewer than six bills for monuments and memorials. At this rate they will soon thoroughly cover American history. Several of their recent measures, however, are revivals of old projects; but the Point Pleasant discover seems to have been a veritable find.

Many of the telegraph lines are so badly broken and hopelessly entangled with other wires by storms like that of yesterday that telegraph companies find it cheaper to put up nev ines than to attempt to repair the old ones. Several weeks must elapse before yesterday's widespread havoc among the wires can be fully repaired. The first effort will be directed t utting a few trunk lines in operation, and the lesser circuits must patiently wait their turn. There is a lively time ahead for linemen, and the harder the brave fellows work the sooner the business of the public will resume its wonted activity.

# Where was WIGGINS?

Among the remarkable reasons advanced by the Chinese for opposing the introduction of steamboats on the Upper Yangtse is the alle gation that a very flerce and strong species of monkeys live along the river where it breaks through the mountains, and that they would not fail to hurl large stones from the heights down upon the steamers, probably sinking them, while the authorities would be powerless o prevent the outrage or arrest the offenders The real obstacle in the way is not monkeys out about 20,000 junk men who think steam boats would take away their present means

of livelihood. Now we know how it is ourselves. It is no longer necessary to import blizzard yarns from the boundless West. We can spin them at home.

# Extraordinary Contradiction of Law.

From the London Pimer. In the Robins divorce case Mr. Justice Butt teld the jury that "they might find that Mr. Cochrans had committed adultery with Mrs. Bobins, and at the same time find that she had not committed adultery with him." Mr. Jestice Butt added that he was not there either to justify or condemn the law in that re-

Suppressed at Last. Brown-The storm did at least one good hing.

Jones—What was that !

Brown—It knocked out the "eldest inhabitant" with IOWA REPUBLICANS.

will Present Senator Allison's Name at the Chicago Convention. DES MOINES, March 12.-The State Convention of the Republican party of Iowa, which will meet on Wednesday next week, will select a delegation to represent the State in the National Convention. This delegation is to be sent to Chicago to present the name of Senator Allison for President, and to do all that can be done to secure his nomination. It is said that proposition has been made to Senator Allison to name the delegates from Iowa to the Con-

rention, but that he has declined to do so, There is a precedent for this suggestion t the Iowa candidate. In 1860 Mr. Lincoln complied with the request of his friends, and named every delegate from Illinois. Mr. Lincoln had no scruples whatever. His large knowledge of the man of that State happly qualified him for the responsibility.

Mr. J. P. Dolliver, the temporary Chairman of the Convention, is one of the youngest mem-bers of the party in Iowa, and is its most imressive orator. He will sound the Allison key note in enthusiastic tones. Mr. Dolliver is also mentioned as a proper selection for delegate at large. If chosen, he or Congressman Hender son would doubtless present the name of Iowa's favorite son.

### ARRESTED IN MEXICO.

Marshal and his Posse while Gunning for Train Robbers are Locked Up.

EL Paso, Texas, March 12 .- Señor Laure Carrillo, acting Governor of the State of Chihuahus, Mexico, is here. Janos, the town where United States Marshal Mende of Ariona was arrested by Mexican authorities, is in the State of Chihuahua, and therefore under Gov. Carrillo's jurisdiction. Gov. Carrillo is fully informed about the arrest. He said: "The United States officers were arrested

because, without either authority under the

treaty, or permission from the Mexican officials, they were found in Mexico, in arms, in pursuit of alleged train robbers. The arrest was made by Mexican customs officials. I was informed as promptly as a courier could carry the message from Janos to Chihuahua, a ride of a day or more. I at once telegraphed the facts to the city of Mexico and requested instructions from the Federal Government.

"I was directed to order the United States officials' release, but not to return their arms to them. I despatched this order to Janos by courier, and suppose that Marshal Meade and his aides have been released before this. The Mexican authorities would gladly have detailed men to join the United States officers in the pursuit of the robbers had a request for such aid been made. The action of the United States Marshal was clearly without warrant, and could not be overlooked."

The Mexican authorities say that there is no treaty or convention now in force to authorize officers of one Government to cross into the territory of the other Government in pursuit of any class of companie. message from Janos to Chihuahua, a ride

officers of one Government to cross into the territory of the other Government in pursuit of any class of oriminals. A convention was made between the United States and Mexico some time ago permitting the officers or troops of either Government to pursue hostile Indians across the border, but that convention has expired. It is reported that five Americans were arrested at Janos-United States Marshal Meade, Deputies Shebell and Will Smith, and two trailers. It is also reported that at the time of the arrest Marshal Meade and his posse were only two hours behind the robbers.

### PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS.

Mrs. Cleveland's Part in the Contest. From the Savannah News. The Democratic party will not be wanting in vigor and vitality. The announcement that the young girls of Pittaburg, Pa., propose to form political clubs ndicates the probability of an element in the approach ing campaign that has never been known in any previous one. The formation of these clubs of girls is doubtless due o the admiration which Mrs. Cleveland has excited throughout the country. The example of the Pittsburg girls will doubtless be followed in other parts of the country, and if Mr. Cleveland is the standard bearer of the Democrats, and the prospect is that he will be, it is not mprobable that to Mrs. Cleveland ne small share of the credit for his election will be due. Even Tax Sun 't appear to have a very high regard for Mr. Cleve-

# A Victory for the Stalwart Democracy

From the Topeka Democrat Whatever the result, Gov. Hill and the stalwart Democracy have won a victory. President Cleve-land, if the nominee, must run as a Democrat, not as a

# Postmaster Pearson to be Bonneed.

From the Globe Democrat. It appears to be fixed that Postmaster Pearson New York is to be removed, and a stalwart Tammany Democrat put in his place. Pearson is an honest and amiable Mugwamp, and has been a fairly efficient officer.
Just now, however, Tammany support is more essential
than Mugwamp sympathy. Therefore, Pearson will have to walk the plank. This is not civil service reform.

# A California Candidate

From the Elmira Advertises William T. Coleman, the San Francisco merchant, looms up just now as a Democratic Vice-Pres dential possibility.

#### McDonald Out Against Gray. From the Inter-Ocean.

residential boom is weakening in the legs in con-equence of the developments at to day's gathering of ocrata, attracted hither by the meeting of the Stat ittee. The first blow came from ex-Sen posed to Gray's candidacy, and would give his reason: therefor in due time. The Leading Republican Favorite.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 8 .- Gov. Gray's Vice-

Just at present Judge Walter Q. Gresham of ndiana is the prime favorite in the race of the Repub can Presidential candidates.

#### A Man who Does Not Filnch. From the Waterbury American.

Judge Gresham will do his duty in passing upon the striking engineers, regardless of the enec-upon his Presidential boom. That is the sort of a man

# Conkling to Take a Hand in the Scrimmage

From the Beston Evening Transcript. Conkling, during a recent visit here, in conversation with an old friend, spoke very freely and fully concerning the political situation and his present relations to the Republican party. Matters more of a personal than political nature led to his retirement from active pa ticipation in party movements. These considerations no longer exist, and therefore he feels himself in a situ tion to again exert his efforts for party success.

### Sam Randall to be Turned Out Once Mere From the St. Louis Republican

If Mr. Bandall is quoted correctly he will opwell, and he will have need to fight his best here, for it will be his last fight taside the Democratic party.

# Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Mme. Sembrich, who charmed us in Italian opera here ome years ago, is singing in London. Another English industry—asparagus beds—are being ald down in Kent in great ares. Cambridge University is to establish examinations for mercial certificates

The Czar is about to build a palace near Kaska in Fin-The Spanish Republican journal El Pus announces that

treaty of alliance was signed by Spain and German; At the Kidderminster Town Council a proposition to dopt an address to the Prince of Wales on the occasion

of his sliver wedding was opposed by Councilman Har-vey on the ground that the Frince was "band in glove with one of the createst blackguards from America." Mr. John L. Sullivan was at that time in France. Vanity Fair says that it is believed in Berlin that Bigsarck will concede more to Russia than public feeling sia's cavairy equals that of Germany and Austria

Two hundred and fifty two clergymen of the Church of gland have signed an address to Mr. Gladstone saying at his home rule policy "is the only one consistant with those principles of justice and charity which we rofess and teach in our Master's name. Securità, a flameless explosive, has been invented by

The Thistie has been sold to Mr. Coates, ewner of the A Roupe of blanc fancy ball is to be given on the Ri-riera. All men are to be drossed in red and all women

Marie Rose received a monetary testimonial frem her

Liverpool admirers on her fertieth birthday, which was Garman foot soldiers are experimenting with discarding stockings and keeping the feet well cited, with aptional Club of London has a membership

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

The old Roman days as portrayed by Bulwer, and in the lighter touches of Gibbon, are instantly recalled when you enter the main entrance to Mayor Hewitt's home. This entrance is on the ground floor, and to reach t you pass under the small stone archway supported on ither side by the single marble pillar so frequently men tioned as periaining to the houses of the Eternal City in the full flush of its giory, and latterly so picturesquely described in Ben-Hur. Inside, the resemblance to the ground floors of the eld Roman houses is even more striking. The walls are of Homan marble; hore brasernamenta, suggestive of Etruschn glory, are distributed about; the chairs and tables and satins are simply other poems of those ancient days, and the only thing that speaks of modern spiendor is the broad winding martile stairway leading to the pariors and reception rooms on the second floor. The Mayor is an interesting figure as he descends that stairway to receive his visitors in the evening. His hands are thrust negligently into the depths of his trousers pockets; his head droops a little to the left, as if in deep thought, and in greeting you he sually speaks in low, almost wearled, tones, which are n sharp contrast to the husky staccate tones that come

from him in the Mayor's office. Speaking of his refusal the other day to review the parade of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Mayor Hewitt said, in addition to what Tits SUN has printed, that ome folks doubtless forgot that he was a busines Mayor, and so long as he was Mayor he would conduct that office on the strict business principles necessary for he success of any great commercial enterprise. The Mayor may appear harsh at the City Hall, but at his home he is soft-roiced and decidedly agreeable, at least to people who do not pester him with all sorts of idiotic suggestions. It is further remarked that the Mayor is perhaps more particular in his dress than most states men of his rank. His linen is immaculate, his scar's neat, his clothes rich and of good fit, while his shoes are of fine leather and always well brushed. His personal jewelry is of the most modest kind.

In nearly all of the restaurants of New York, par ticularly in business circles, there are signs indicating that certain tables are reserved for ladies. It has just been noticed that in the shopping districts some of the dainty little restaurants patronized by women now have signs reading. "Tables reserved for gentlemen." les are patronized too, generally by club men and men whose duties do not call them outside of wha is spoken of as the feminine district.

Among the members of the Stock Exchange who has lately attracted attention to himself is Mr. Arthur B. Twombly. He returned from Europe a few weeks ago. bere he made himself known, or tried to, by inscribing apon hotel registers in a startling hand, "Twombly New York." He relates that his intimacy with the aris-tocracy was such that he was at times asked his title. It is even reported that the Queen of England and Empress of India gave a garden party in his houor. In Wall street his principal claim to distinction, other than his fault-less attire, is the fact that his elder brother married a daughter of the late Wm. H. Vanderbilt. That he fully appreciates the importance of this connection was indicated the other day when a fellow broker, lies of the street as for any other reason, asked him what be thought of the market. He replied that the question was a delicate one to have asked of him, and roice an opinion. This broke the boys all up in bust ness, so on Friday, when the interest down town centres largely in the Sullivan Mitchell fight, the self-confessed representative of the Vanderbilt interests upon the Stock Exchange received this cable, which in form had all the appearances of genuineness: "Twombly, New York -Fight off. Nother sends love -Altert Edward.

American Theosophists are rejoicing over a new work on "Reincarnation." by E. D. Walker of the Cumopolitan magazine. The author is one of the members of the heosephical society, which has grown in the past few years to unward of twenty thousand, with branches is

Gerald Massey, the English poet, who came to the ountry in 1884 and made a failure as a lecturer, and who went to Australia, where he received a warme welcome, is back again in London. He has recently revised his "Secret Drama of Shakespeare's Sonnets with an Identification of his Private Friends," which he calls a labor of love dedicated to Shakespeare and hi lovers. He is a bitter opponent of the Donnelly cipher, and republishes his work as an offset to Mr. Donnelly's "cryptogram." In his preface he says that it has been his aim to fight one last battle on this field for what he maintains to be the cause of truth and right, to entru a final answer on the Sonnet question to the types of John Guttenberg and leave in his safe keeping a plea that shall be heard bereafter, as a permanent memoria of the writer's love and admiration for Shakespeare the poet and man. Mr. Messey has much to say regard ing the current Baconian craze, which he thinks was n oubt foreseen by the great humorist when he wrote 'A most fine figure! To prove me a cipher."

The drath of Mrs Proctor, the widow of "Barry Cornwail." at her bome in England on Monday last, recalls the wonderful family of which she was the last surviving member. Mrs. Proctor was the daughte of Mrs. Basil Nentague, and her stepfather was the son of the Earl of Sandwich and the beautiful Miss Reay. She was a woman of remarkable sweetness of dispos tion and cultivation. Her daughter, Adelaide Proctothe poet, inherited from both her parents her gentlenes then, in 1864, Adelaide, the only child, died at the age of 32, Mr. and Mrs. Proctor were left alone in the world and the latter's life has been a lonely one of late years Two years ago one of her friends, in response to an inquiry from an acquaintance in this country, wrote as follows: "You should come this summer if you wish to see Mrs. Proctor. She is old and growing feeble, but she will be glad to see you, and talk with you regarding idelaide. Her mind is strong, and she is a beautiful! serene and agreeable person. Few women have carried the weight of years with as much dignity and cheerfu ness." Her husband died ten years after the death o his daughter. in 1874, after a happy married life of 50 years. "He lived to celebrate his golden wedding day. says the writer, S. C. Hall, "with one who was beautiful when young is beautiful when old." Mrs. Proctor lived he greater part part of her life in London, and was always a person of interest and importance to the literary ren and women who gathered about her as long as sh and had known nearly every distinguished literary man or woman in England for the past sixty-five years.

Buddhists the world over are regretting the final destruction of the sacred Bo Tree, under which Gautama Budda became "The Enlightened Que." On last Oct. it was destroyed-or, rather, what remained of it was own down in a wind storm, and now only a stem of sea than four feet remains. It could not have lived so ong but for the constant care of the monks, who daily watered it and built terraces about it, so that for many years it has grown many feet above the surroun soil. The tree was of the fig species, its botanical r being ficus religiosa. The broken limb of the sacred tree was immediately cremated by the local priests, and the ashes thrown into the Ganges. The remnant of the old tree intenderly cared for, and every day one or more priests go to look after its welfare. This tree was the oldest in the world-at least, the oldest historical tree. It was planted 245 years before Christ. 2.133 years ago Bir Emerson Tennant, writing of it many years ago, said "The age of the Bo Tree is a matter of record: its con servancy has been an object of solicitude to successiv dynasties, and the story of its vicissitudes has been pre-served in a series of continuous chronicles, among the most authentic that have been handed down by mankind. Compared with it the oak of Ellersile is but a sapling, and the Conqueroy's oak in Windsor Forest barely numbers half its years. The Bo Tree was a con tury and a half old when the clives in the garden of lethsemane were not yet growing, and no tree in the world approaches it in antiquity. It would almost seem to verify the prophecy pronounced when it was plant-ed, that it should "flourish and be green forever."

### Who Knews this Millionaire! TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I received

letter from Paris, France, inquiring al who died about eight years ago, leaving \$3,000,000, with nt any heira. Now I would like to know: . Place or city where Grand died. 2. His given name and his age.
3. Date of his death.
4. Given name of his father and grandfather.
If you possibly could answer these questions you would biline me ever so much. Respectfully, C. Kerelas.
Dacarus, Tea., March &

An Invitation to Spring. Hail! gentle spring; ethereal milduess Where are you, anyhow ! Why don't you get up and hustle From out your warm bowers in the South? Breathe on this cussed snow and melt it. send it down Broadway in rolly streams

Come with your bads, your singing birds, Your light overcoats, your new Derbys, While wrestling with this internal blizzard The only man who doesn't want you is the plumber. but ail the girls will welcome you With visions of new styles in your smiling face the street contractor will grin when your bluebird

Howe'er the dusky son of Italy may weep When his shovel's useless Dome! kiss the blizzard's check and malt his frosty breath Steal the sting from his ice spears And by insidious warmth take away his terrors! He's playing the very divvic with us, Making icicles on our noses. Matting our moustaches

COLLISION ON THE . PENNSYLVANIA.

A Passenger Train Rune Into a Derailed Freight-The Casnaitles ALTOONA, March 12 .- Passenger train No. 9 on the Pennsylvania Railroad collided with a heavy freight train near Huntlagdon at 3 o'cleek this morning, and both trains were wrecked. Bob Gardner, the engineer, and Fireman Mowry were instantly killed, and two other freight brakemen and a Pullman passenger, whose name could not be learned, were

senger, whose name could not be learned, were quite seriously burt. The other passengers escaped with a severe shaking up.

The freight train had jumped the track, and before the flagman could get back to notify the passenger train the collision occurred. A severe storm was raging in the mountains, and the crew of the freight train were almost frozen. The wires are all down and particulars of the accident are meagre. Trains were delayed several hours.

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A later despatch says the express which was going west was behind time, and running at the rate of forty-five miles an hour. The collision was terrific. Three Pullman cars were wrecked and three passengers were injured, but their names could not be learned. Gardner, the dead engineer, resided at Harrisburg. Mowry, his fireman, lived at Aitoona.

The accident occurred at "Nigger's Gap," a rough part of the road, about forty miles east of Aitoona. Ernest V. Mower, the brakeman on the freight train, is the third death reported from the wreck. Mower comes from Harrisburg. The injured will be brought to Aitoona. All train east and west are now ten hours late, and none can get through before evening. There are sixty-three passengers on the Western trains, and the tracks are lined with delayed trains. The wrecking crews from Millin. Huntingdon, Tyrone, and Altoona are at the scene of the disaster.

### ENGLAND'S NAVY.

Lord Charles Berestord Attacks the Management of the Service.

LONDON, March 12. - The navy estimates were discussed in Committee of the Whole in the House of Commons to-day. Lord Charles Beresford submitted a motion declaring that an entire reform was needed in the management of the naval service. He said that when he joined the Board of Admiralty he told his colleagues that he intended to say his say to them as well as anybody else. [Laughter]. But frank speaking availed little against a system of many years' growth, under which the chief of the department was totally ignorant of every-

thing connected with it, and depended upon his subordinates, who also might know just as little. "When I was at the Admiralty," he contin-"When I was at the Admiralty," he continued, "a clerk came to me in the forencon with a paper and a wet pen. I said: 'What is that?' The clerk replied: 'It's the navy estimates, Sign them.' I said: 'Certainly not. I haven't read them and know nothing about them.' The clerk responded: What of that? They require your signature. [Roars of laughter.] But I did not sign them."

This incident he said showed the way

require your signature. Itours of laughter.! But I did not sign them."
This incident, he said, showed the way things were done. The department ought to be thoroughly overhauled. If Lugland had maintained her naval superiority, it was owing to the inherent maniy qualities of the race; nothing was owing to good administration.

Lord George Hamilton. First Lord of the Admiralty, replied, condemning the tone of Lord Charles Boresford's remarks. He insisted that the naval administration was fairly perfect. Although reforms were required, the authorities could boast that there was no corruption among the civil officials, and no want of capacity among the officers. He admired that the system was defective, but said that under incessant criticism it would be amended.

After speeches by Mr. G. R. Bethell, a comnected with the service, Lord Charles Beresford's motion was defeated without a division.

### Explosion of a Sawmill Boiler.

McAllister, I. T., March 12-A terrible accident occurred at Kavanaugh, in the Choctaw Nation, on Saturday. The boiler in Tuck er's sawmill exploded, killing a boy instantly and injuring ten men so severely that their reand injuring ten men so severely that their re-covery is doubtful. William Patterson, the 15-year-old son of James Patterson, the engineer, was blown through the roof of the building and his body torn to fragments. His head was found nearly thirty feet away, while a portion of his body was carried some distance in an-other direction. The boy's father was blown against a lumber pile, which, failing on him, crushed his arms and legs, inflicting serious injuries from which he cannot recover. The other employees were at some distance from the boller room, and were struck by pieces of ler room, and were struck by pieces of

# 6,500 Idle Spinners.

New Bedford, Mass., March 12.-The chance of the Wamsutta Mill starting up today is a slim one. The striking spinners have put on a bold front, and evidently mean to settle now the vexed question of working over time. The worst phase of the trouble is that over 2,000 other operatives are thrown out of work. North End storekeepers raised money to enable the Frenchman who caused the trouble at the Wamsutta Mill to leave town, but the spinners induced him to remain; and the strike, it is predicted, will be extended for several months. Fears are expressed that the Poor Department will be obliged to assist some of the 6,500 idle overatives. of the 6.500 idle operatives.

Daugerous Rattrend Cressings BUFFALO, March 12 .- The report of the commission of expert engineers, headed by State Engineer John Bogart, on abolishing dangerous railroad grade crossings in Buffalo was received to-day. Hendorses, in substance, the plan previously submitted by C. W. Buchholz, Chief Engineer of the Eric Railroad, which provides for a grand union station for all roads, and elevating tracks at certain points. A joint committee of Aldermen and citizens accepted the engineers' report, and a bill embodying its provisions is to be sent to Albany.

# An Interesting Contest.

An unexpected development of the Western railway strikes is the disclosure of an assumption of power on the part of a United States court to prevent any State Board of Ballway Commissioners from performing the duties devolved upon it by State laws. Under the pien that Inter-State commerce would be interfered with, the Union Pacific Railway Company has secured an injunction from a United States Judge in Nebraska restraining the Board of Transportation of that State from making certain regulations which had been deemed necessary by the Board. This attempt to set up Federal power in opposition to the decrees of the State lawmaking power is full of From the Philadelphia Record decrees of the State lawmaking power is full of danger to the rights of the people.

# Craig Telliver's Slayer Dead.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer. OWINGSVILLE, Ky., March 9.—Hiram Pig-man, who gained wide celebrity as the sinyer of the desperado, Craig Tolliver, in the fight between the Tolliver faction and the citizens' posse last June, died at his home, in Morehead, yesterday, in a fit of delirium trennes.

WHAT FOOLS THESE POETS BE! Odes to Spring by the Blind or Unprophetic,

From the Boston Courter. THE PIRST LIE. In axure skies the fleecy cloudlet floats.
The melody of song birds glads the ear.
And "Uncle" is receiving overcoats
For storage till the autumn days are here.

NO WE DON'T.

We hall with joy the gentle spring.
The time when disappears the snow,
And farmers hear the robins sing.
And so; with warmth begins to glow. The poet then in ecetasies
Of buds and early bicasoms sings.
Of babbing brooks and greening less
Of traiting arbitus and things.

But while we hall the gentle sprint.
The budding tree, the greening plain
we must coufess that it doth tring
Seme little drawbacks in its train. Our overcoats are thrown saids.
When come bright morns and sunny noons And then 'tis mighty hard to hide
The patches on our pantaleons

THE SECOND LIE. With toy by all the words are spoken— Except the coal man and the plumber— At last the back of winter broken. Spring's here and soon will come the summer.

NO WE WON'T. Birds will soon be northward winging from and sunshine with them bringing and we'll great the bluebird's plumage in the sun; in the sun; Fering, too, the stately robin As he through the dears cost hobbin. Shile we kick surscives to think, also housedleaning

The toboggan is now laid away.
It has seen, for the present is day,
And into the past it may glide
Boring breathes warmth on each flower at the root,
tiently bide it awake, while the chute
is at last very freely let slide.

THE VOICE OF INTELLIGENCE The flowers that bloom in the aprior, train, are something we cannot yet trace. However the poles may sing train. No blossom darse yet show its face, train, No blossom darse yet show its face. Except at the foreste, embowered in green, the face of the company of the STARFING INDIANS.

They Threaten to Go on the Warpath Unless They Receive Food.

WINNIPEG March 12-For some works alarming reports have been received here from the West that the Indians were very restless. owing to the neglect of the Government in furnishing supplies, and that there was serious danger of an uprising unless food was at once forwarded. The mounted police say they are prepared to put down any revolt, but at the same time they admit there will be trouble unsame time they admit there will be trouble unless immediate relief is given. The half breeds
at Batouche are in constant communication with
Gabriel Dumont, who is now in New York, and
in recent letters he is understood to have advised them to secure food by pillage rather
than submit to slow starvation. His people
had half a crop of barley this year, but they
were obliged to burn it and eat it. The only
thing his people had not tried to eat as yet is
earth or mud.

Chief Alexis said that rations had been issued
three times during the winter. The first time
was about Nov. 1. He then received half a
sack of flour for his family of thirteen. Atter
New Year's he got another half sack, and about
the middle of February they got five pounds of
flour apiece. They received some blankets,
but no serge.

"I save that in killing the cattle," he said." I

but no serge.

"I say that in killing the cattle," he said. "I did no wrong, because it was to save us from starvation."

Heretofore the Dominion Government has paid no heed to similar complaints until the war cry was heard in every hamlet in the Northwest Territory, and the settlers are therefore considerably alarmed.

### FOILED BY A SAFE.

#### Burglars Blew Off the Door, but Couldn's Get Into the Money Box.

GILMAN, Ill., March 12 .- The banking house of Parker & Allen was burglarized early yesterday morning. Entrance to the building was gained through a side window. The outside door of the vanit was forced open, apparently without much trouble ; then a small rently without much trouble; then a small hole was bored in the centre of the safe door and charged with dynamite. The explosion blew open the door and utterly demolished it. They next tried to force an entrance into the burglar-proof box, where the money was Afteriong drilling and repeated charges of dynamite they were compelled, on account of the time, to leave without their booty. The bank was carrying large sums belonging to the township and various drainage districts in this part of the State. The burglars took \$1.000 in currency, which happened to be cutside of the burglar-proof box. The safe was damaged to the extent of \$1.500.

### SUNBEAMS.

-San Francisco policemen say that they have never seen a drunken Chinaman. -tr. L. Berry, a ranchman, near Laramic

claims to have killed fourteen bears this winter -A Chicago shoe store bears this sign: Truth spoken here." Here's another Western monopoly -At the "regular rabbit drive" near Ba-

kersville. Cal., the other day, over 7,000 rabbits were laughtered. -On the great irrigation farm of A. N. Cole in Wellsville, N. Y., they grow strawberries a foot

-A Baltimore company is going to try and heat and sharpen horseshoes without removing the from the horse's hoofs. -George Warthen of Sandersville, Ga. is

a really successful merchant. Last year he soid \$80,000 worth of goods on time and collected all but 80 -According to an exchange, usually truthful, every member of the Kansas City police force is a ember. Two are elders, and several deacor -The leading dentist firm in Mitcheil, Dak., is "George P. Dix & Daughter." Miss Dix is said to be an accomplished young woman and a very expers

-The youngest woman in the newspaper business heard from up to date is Miss Agnes McClellan, the local editor of the Seward Democrat of Nebraska.

She is but 15 years old, and an excellent news gatherer -Vincent Emmet Kaup of Taylorville, Ind., is but two and a half years old. Yet he sings in a clear sweet voice any song that he has ever heard. There are several deaf and dumb children in this city who do she same thing.

-A hard-worked dry goods clerk of Wa terbury. Conn., dreamed the other night that he sold a number of dress patterns to a customer. When he awoke he found that he had torn the sheets into strips -A citizen of Greenville, S. C., found an

old edition of Shakespeare at a Charleston bookstall a few months ago. He bought it for \$3, a day or two after ward sold it to a book dealer for \$280, and the dealer has just sold it in London for SVO -It is reported from Waverly, Ohio, that on Feb. 12, 1887, Lizzie Long, during a revival of religion, went into a trance and announced that she would dis

exactly one year later. On the 12th of last February, at the very hour specified, Lizzie Long died. -A citizen of Doylestown, O., whose hens were disappearing each might from their house with do couraging regularity, while making a careful examina-tion of the coops, found on the floor a pocket-book cou-

luing \$85 and the name of a respected -The other day the bookkeeper of the Jackson Iron Company at Escanaba. Wis., drew \$15,040 to pay off the hands. As he started from the bank his scattered through the streets. All but \$2,000 of it was

-A Montreal newspaper says that a citiren who had agreed to lease a certain house on University street was considerably surprised when he came to sign the lease to find that a clause had been inserted orbidding him to play the piano, play cards, or open the windows on Sunday. He didn't sign.

-All the doctors of Meenah, Wis., are in

terested in Abel Williard's teeth. Abel is 69 years old. and after several years of toothless existence, he is now cutting a new set of upper teeth. He is hurrying to grt through before summer, for every one knows how dangerous the hot season is to persons who are teething. -The "rising bell" at the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb at Plint, Michigan, is a drum. When

it is placed on the floor and beaten everybody is awak-ened; and it is used in the same way to call the bow from the playground. The explanation is that those who cannot hear feel the vibrations of the air produced by the beating of the drum. -Just how old William Mathews was when he died at Round Valley, Cal., the other day, is no known, but he was very old. The first record of him is the West shows that in 1822 he was a vaquero in Monterey, and then he was a middle aged man. During

the l'inte outbreak in 1864 his tongue was shot away i skirmish. He died in great destitution, and it is thought had lived over 100 years. -George Harris and his wife of Americus. Ga, who were married forty years ago, agreed fou years ago that they would be happier to separate. There had been no breach of any kind between them, but they had got tired of each other. They did separate, and the other day Mr. Harris, who is 70 years old, obtained a

divorce, and the same day went to Macon and married -Thomas Nast told a San Francisco reporter that when he was in Bismarck, Dakota, it was so old that he could not give his Bluetrated lecture for the paints frozestiff, and the speciators were in a left way to do the same. In Tacoma the manager of the Alpha Hall wouldn't permit Mr. Nast to lecture because

there was an "Uncle Tom's Cable" company in town and the manager didn't think two performances at a time were just the thing. One of the youngest grandmothers in the country is Mrs. Clarises Jackson of Delaware town ship, Ohio. She is a buxom negro woman and but is years old. When she was Il years old she married and a year later gave birth to a daughter. The daughter nearly as precoclous as her mother, married at 12 years of age, and has recently, at the age of 12 horne a daughter. Whether Mrs. Jackson will be a great grandmother

at the age of 40 remains to be seen -When they set out to lie in North Carotina they make no bones of it. Here's a sample story of the pulling of the tooth of a 12 year old boy of the tar heel State: "The extraction of the tooth was a dif-ficult operation. The dentist tried thirteen times before he succeeded, and when he did pull it out he found it t he just six inches and a quarte, long. The cavity ex-tended through to the top of the head, the tooth actu-ally bringing some of the heat. The end had the ep

pearance of having been bradded on the top of the -Some one has made a study of the different pig calls in different sections of the country, and says that in Pennsylvania the farmer calls "Pigpe pig. pig-gia. pig-gia:" in North Carolina he shouts " i's eye, pigere," dwelling on the "eye," the Hose of whoops "Whoo ee, whoo ee, and the hoge area of glacily the Bluckeys calls "non-non non non son of the Blue Grass pork raiser shouls "Foo-hee, pro-hee," and

the Dakota man brings his hoge with a whistle. -A young woman of Louisville, Ky., while singing before a large company the other evening be-came conscious of a stril harsh, metallic sound like that made by the loose string of a piano. She stopped in the middle of her song, unable to endure the discurdant sound. The plane seemed to be all right, and no one had heard the musual noise. Nic began manual again heard the sound, and had to give up her attemp. She afterward discovered the source of the noise. It she afterward discovered the source of the noise it which the setting being loose, vibrated at certain to nee of the plane, and of course the sound was heard plain y by the singer, though by no one size.